Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

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TERMS:

The *"Mecklenburg Jeffersonian"* is published weekly a *Two Dollars* a year, payable invariable in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly insert ed at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other udicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, gene rally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent n for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charg ed accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars* or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer n every instance, and collected as other accounts.

TAILORING.

J. J. HADEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::r.

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE

WOULD inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his shop to the room one door south of J. B. Kerr's Hotel—formerly kept as the office of the Superior Court Clerk, where he will be pleased to wait upon them at all times.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::r.

A GOOD BUSINESS.

TANNERY FOR SALE.

INTENDING to change my residence, I offer for sale my TANNERY in Cheraw, containing forty-five Tanning and four Lime Vats, two Baits and a large Pool, supplied by a never failing spring, a small branch running through the yard. There are on the premises, all necessary and convenient buildings for a large operation in Tanning and Shoe Making. The Vats are now filled. A good supply of Raw Hides on hand, and a large supply of Bark, fully equal to two years consumption. Terms will be made accommodating. If not disposed of at private sale, I will appoint an early period to the highest bidder.

ALSO, FOR SALE:

A small tract of land, adjacent to the town, with good sheds, &c., necessary for Brick making.

ALSO;

A Carriage, but little used and a pair of safe family Horses.

JOSHUA LAZARUS.

Dec. 1844. 92:::3w.

CHARLOTTE
Business Directory.

Taverns.—Charlotte Hotel, by Moses W. Alexander, one square south of the Courthouse; Mansion House, by W. S. Norment, 2 doors south of the court house; Carolina Inn, by J. B. Kerr, half a square north of the Courthouse.

Physicians—Dr. Caldwell, office opposite Charlotte Hotel; Dr. T. Harris, opposite Mansion House; Dr. C. J. Fox, office No. 6, row of Mansion House; Dr. Happoldt office 1st door south of Wm. Carson's Store; Dr M. B. Taylor, 2 doors south of Carolina Inn; Dr. D. T. Caldwell, nearly opposite the U. S. Mint.

Lawyers.—Wm. J. Alexander, office two squares south of the Courthouse; James W. Osborne, office 2d door north of the Courthouse; Wm. R. Myers, office in Hutchison's buildings; F. H. M'Dowell, office at Charlotte Hotel.

Merchants.—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south of Courthouse; Leroy Springs first door north of courthouse; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of courthouse, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2d door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carson, half a square south of courthouse; H. B. Williams 1st door south of the courthouse; Brem & Alexander 2nd door north of the courthouse.

Jewellers and Silversmiths.—Samuel Lawing, opposite Carolina Inn; T. Trotter, next door to the Post Office.

Tailors.—Alexander Graham, west wing Irwin's corner; A. Bethune, next door to the Carolina Inn J. J. Haden, 2d door above Charlotte Hotel.

Saddlers and Harnessmakers.—Robert Shaw, 7 doors east of Williams' Store; A. Montgomery, opposite Carolina Inn.

Carriagemakers.—Overman & Trotter, 2 squares north of the courthouse. They also keep up an extensive blacksmithing establishment.

Blacksmith—W. & G.W. Suggs, 3 squares south of the Courthouse.

Auctioneer—William A. Todd.

Bookbinder—William Hunter.

Carpenters.—H. C. Owens; R. M. Sterling; Admiral N. Gray.

Boot and Shoemaker.—William Carlan.

Brickmason.—James Eagle.

Grocers.—R. H. Brawley, next door to Carolina Inn; John O'Farrell, next door to Charlotte Hotel

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—T. N. Alexander, office in the courthouse

Superior Court Clerk—J. B. Kerr, office in Courthouse.

County Court Clerk—C. T. Alexander Jr. office in Courthouse.

Coroner—Henry C. Owens.

State Legislature.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.

In the *Senate*, on Wednesday the 1st instant, on motion of Mr Eaton, the bill concerning Deeds, Mortgages and Assignments was taken up, Pending the question both Houses convened to witness the inauguration of Mr. Graham, after which, on motion of Mr. Francis, the above bill was indefinitely postponed—ayes 23, noes 23—the Speaker voting in the affirmative.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the order of the day, being the Resolutions offered on a former day by Mr. Francis. calling on the General Government for the 4th instalment, came up, when Mr. Jeffreys concluded his remarks in opposition to the Rosolutions. The question was on striking out and inserting the following amendment offered on yesterday by Mr. Biggs:

WHEREAS, The General Government is now in debt about twenty four millions of dollars, *and whereas*, it appears by the late Message of the President of the United States that there will be in the Treasury of the United States at the close of the fiscal year, about seven millions of dollars which has unnecessarily accumulated under the operation of the present high Tariff, but which can be applied to the payment of the national debt by the creation of a sinking fund for the purpose, and an unnecessary surplus in future can be prevented by a reduction of the taxes according to the recommendation of said message, and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury; and although the present General Assembly is somewhat embarrased in consequence of payments made and to be made for Rail Roads, yet North Carolina is willing and able, as she has always been to meet her own liabilities, without supplicating the General Government for releif.

Be it therefore Resolved, That the Senators from this State instructed and the Representatives requested to use their utmost exertions to reduce the present Tariff to the wants of the Government economically administered, and to apply any surplus in the Treasury to the extinguishment of the present national debt.

The Senate refused to strike out by 24 yeas to 24 nays—the Speaker voting in the negative. The Senate was then addressed by the Hon. W. N. Edwards, the Senator from Warren, with peculiar force and eloquence. He protested, in the most solemn and emphatic manner, against the passage of the Resolutions, and he sustained that protest by strong appeals to the patriotism and pride of Senators, and by the most unanswerable arguments.

Mr Biggs moved that the Resolutions be postponed until Monday evening. It would be recollected, he said, that as soon as these Resolutions were taken up he had moved to lay them on the table until the 4th of March next, with the avowed object of preventing debate, so that the important and necessary business of the session might go on In this he had been disappointed. I have *now* waited, said he, to see if some member of the majority in this Chamber would move to postpone. but finding a settled purpose to pass the Resolutions, I deem it a duty I owe to my constitutents, not to set still and give a silent vote under the circumstances which now surround us, but to join with the Senator from Warren in here entering my solemn protest against their passage. The Senator form Warren had, in a most eloquent manner, illustrated the danger of adopting this principle, the inevitable consequence of which must be a subversion of State independence, and with it in a short time a total loss of the liberties of this great and growing people.—He could not hope to add any thing to his impressive remarks. There was however one principle involved in these Resolutions to which he desired to call the attention of the Senate. It was distinctly avowed in them that North Carlina *is in debt*—that she needs money to pay the debt—and was insisted that *Congress* shall furnish the money for that payment It is well known, continued Mr. Biggs, that in the late contest the whole of the democatic party, and the larger portion of the Whig party denounced the doctrine of assumption of State debts by the General Government. It is true, said he, that a fragment of the Whig party in Maryland, and perhaps in other States, avowed that doctrine, but certainly in North Carolina both parties disavowed it. He had entertained no idea that a different position would so soon be taken. Could there be any doubt that in passing these Resolutions the principle of asaumption was not distinctly recognized? Although she is in debt—a debt contracted for insolvent Rail Road corporations—it was as nothing compared with the debts of other States of the confederacy. To relieve ourselves from our present embarrassments you adopt a principle which imposes upon the General Government the payment of more than *two hundred millions* of dollars of State debts, and North Carolina is to pay *her* proportion—for if it is paid out of the general treasury, she must bear her part of the burden. Were Senators prepared for such a consequence?

But there is another view of this subject, said Mr. Biggs, to which I wish to direct the attention of the Senate and of the people of North Carolina. I think my friend, Mr. Jeffreys, the Senator from Franklin, has clearly demonstrated *who* is responsible for these Rail Road debts; and here we see that same party unwilling to assume the manliness and independence of making provision to meet the payment, but voting resolutions to place North Carolina in the attitude of a *beggar*, at the footstool of federal power. Sir, I am unwilling to place our venerated State in such a humiliating position. She stands now with her sisters upon a proud and noble eminence, and I cannot consent to cast this reproach upon her fair fame. But, continued he, the circumstances under which these Resolutions are now pressed deserves the consideration of the Senate.—They were introduced in the early part of the session, and it was then insisted they should be passed speedily. They were, however, postponed from time to time, and finally by the mover made the order of the day for Monday last. At the time they were postponed the Senate was full—every member was in his seat Since that time one of the members has been expelled by a *strict party vote*, and now, before that vacancy is supplied the question is pressed by a *strict party vote* He thought a measure of such great importance ought not to pass under the circumstances: and in order that the Senate might be full, when they were finally acted on, and that in the mean time they might proceed to other business, he moved to postpone the Resolutions until Monday next.

The Senate, by a strict party vote, refused to postpone, when Dr. Cameron moved to amend the Resolutions so as to *instruct* our Senators in Congress to exert themselves to procure the payment of the 4th instalment. This motion was rejected by ayes 23, noes 25. So the Senate refused to *instruct*.—The Resolutions then passed their second reading by ayes 24, noes 24—the Speaker voting in the affirmative. Mr. Boyden moved to read them a third time, whereupon Dr. Cameron moved that the Senate adjourn, which motion was rejected—ayes 24, noes 24—the Speaker voting in the negative. The Resolutions were then read a third time and passed, by the same vote, and were ordered to be engrossed. They were thus rushed through with the most indecent haste, but the sequel will show that nothing was gained by it.

Mr. Waddell presented to-day a petition of sundry citizens of Orange county, praying the Legislature for a division of said county. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

In the House, on Wednesday, Mr. Mills presented a preamble and Resolutions setting forth that the State of North Carolina is desirous of establishing within her bounds Asylums for the deaf and dumb and blind and insane; that without the 4th instalment of the surplus revenue, as provided by an act of Congress passed in the year 1836, these institutions cannot be established without a resort to taxation; that obligations were entered into previous to the meeting of this General Assembly, to meet which it is indispensably necessary to raise money without a resort to taxation; and stating "that in the *opinion of the Legislature*, it is the duty of our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their efforts to procure the payment of said instalment. amounting to $477,919 39, that the finances of the State may be relieved from embarrassment, and that the State may be enabled without taxation to establish the charitable institutions demanded by the people;" which were read the first and second times and passed. Under federal misrule the State became involved in the corporations to a large amount; of these the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road is now insolvent, and the State, without a dollar in the Treasury, is bound for its liabilities to the amount of $800,000. We told the people, before the election, that it was so; and now the federalists acknowledge it. For $500,000 the State has individual security; and the only security for the remaining $300,000, is a mortgage upon the Road and its fixtures. A bill is now before the Legislature, and will doubtless pass, to foreclose the mortgage, which authorizes the Governor to bid so high as to cover the $300,000 and the interest thereon, which will prevent competition by either individuals or associations, and throw upon the State both the ownership and the liabilities—"to meet which (says Mr. Mills' preamble) it is *indispensable to raise money* without a resort to taxation." Mr. Joyner, of Halifax, said in debate, that if the Governor or some one in behalf of the State was not authorized to bid for the Road, it would not bring more than $20,000, and the balance would be a total loss to the State As it is, we beleive that as much or more will be lost. And in order to blind *the people*, whose power they dread, as to the purpose for which this surplus revenue is asked, they thrust between themselves and *taxation* the only plausible plea, in case of failure, (and fail they must,) the establishment of charitable institutions. Just think of it. North Carolina assuming the attitude of a supplicant, at the door of the Federal Treasury and asking a pittance! And for what? The Resolutions say, "that *the State may be relieved from her embarrassments.*" Though we regret as muhc as any one can, that she is embarrassed, we are glad that on those who brought her into difficulty devolves the responsibility of getting her out. For the honor of the "Old North State," we wish that those entrusted with it had let alone this beggary. We would rather have taxed the air we breathe, than have had it gone to the world that North Carolina, proverbial for her integrity has come to this!

William A. Graham, the Governor elect, attended by Governor Morehead, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the joint select committee appointed to wait upon him, appeared before the two Houses, they having assembled in the Commons Hall for that purpose, and took the oaths prescribed by law for the qualification of the Governor of the State, the same having been administered by the Hon. Chief Justice Ruffin.

The engrossed bills more effectually to suppress the offence of trading with slaves; to amend the 5th section of the 19th chapter of the Revised Statutes; to attatch a portion of the 69th to the 68th Regiment; to provide for a vacancy in the office of County Surveyor; each read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled. Leave of absence for the remainder of the session was granted to Mr. Sharpe.

In the *Senate*, on Tuesday the 2d instant, Mr. Reich presented a bill to authorize the payment of talis jurors in Stokes county, and Mr. Melvin a bill to amend the 103d chapter of the Revised Statutes, concerning the improvement of rivers and creeks; which were read the first time and passed. The Resolution to pay Col. Wheeler $147 for work and labor done for the State then came up, when Gen. Dockery, that *particular* guardian of the Treasury, moved to strike out the above sum. Negatived—ayes 6, noes 42. Cold comfort for the General.—Attacks prompted by personal spite generally recoil upon those who make them.

The bill to authorize the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company to issue bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, to redeem a like amount of bonds issued under the act entitled "an act for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company," next came up for consideration. Various amendments were offered by democratic members, the object of which was to secure the State against loss by the Road, but these amendments failed, and the bill was rushed through its several readings by a strict party vote—the federalists for the bill, the democrats against it, and the Speaker voting in the affirmative. The bill, having finally passed both Houses, was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Edwards presented the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were read three times and ordered to be engrossed:

Whereas, it appears that in the State of North Carolina there is no national flag belonging to the State, nor even one bearing her own *insignia*. by which she may be dessignated among her other sisters of the Confederacy, therefore

Resolved, That the governor be and he is hereby authorized to purchase for the use of the State a national banner, and also one bearing the arms of North Carolina, and that he be authorized to draw on the Treasurer for the cost of the same.

Mr. Hellen, a federalist, moved to reconsider the vote by which was passed on yesterday the Resolutions of Mr. Francis, called for the 4th instalment, and his motion was carried, ayes 25, noes 22.—The same gentleman then moved to strike out all that part of the Resolutions relating to the indebtedness of the State, and pending this, on motion of Mr. Jeffreys the Senate adjourned. The feds were completely foiled by this movement of Mr. Jeffreys. for the resolutions had been re-considered, and the adjournment over to Friday gave an opportunity to the democrats to get the benefit of the vote of Mr. Ennett, who was expected on that day.

In the House, on Thursday, the greater part of the day was consumed in the consideration of the bill to re organize the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road. Various amendments were proposed by the democrats, but rejected by the whigs. The bill passed its second reading, and was put upon its third, amended, and rejected by a vote of 58 to 56. The resolution, introduced by Mr. Shepard, relative to the bonus or surplus profits in the Bank, was read the second time, and referred to the committee of finance, with instructions to report as speedily as practicable. The bills more effectually to prevent the imprisonment of honest debtors; to incorporate a Milling Company in the county of Anson; and to authorize the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company to charge tolls on their bridge over the Roanoke river near Weldon, were each read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.—The Homestead Bill was indefinitely postponed.

In the *Senate*, on Friday, the 3d instant, the Speaker presented a communication from George J. Ward, Sheriff of Onslow, certifying that William Ennett is duly elected Senator to represent said County in the present Legislature. Mr. Biggs moved that Mr. Ennett take his seat. after taking the necessary oaths. Mr. Francis rose to protest against his admission. His protest he desired to be considered as made—in due time he would write it out and demand that it be spread upon the Journals But this did not suit Mr. Hellen, another one of the *Algerine* Committee. He called for the yeas and nays. Profound silence! The Speaker asked if any Senator seconded the motion of Mr. Hellen? No response from the Federalists! At length Mr. Edwards rose and seconded the motion of Mr. Hellen, in order to see what Senators would dare to vote against the right of the freeholders of Onslow to say *who* should represent them. Gen. Dockery then rose and said he desired to join Mr. Francis in his protest, and therefore desired to be excused from voting. Cries of "No! No! not excused!" "Then," said the General, "I vote No!" The following is the vote upon the admission of Mr. Ennett. Those who voted to admit him are:

Messrs. Albright, Biggs, Bogle, Boyd, Cameron, Cooper, Drake, Eaton, Edwards, Elliott, Etheridge, Exum, Gavin, Gwynn, Hargrave, Hester, Hill, Holmes, Jeffreys, Joyner of Halifax, Lindsay, Melvin, Pasteur, Reich Speight, Stallings, Stowe, Thompson of Wake, Tomlinson, Waddell, Walker, Wilson, Woodfin and Worth—34.

The following Senators—including the Committee who reported against him—voted against his admission—voted against the first principle of representative government, the right of the people to designate the persons who shall serve them in the public councils—voted an insult to the people of Onslow, and an additional injury upon an innocent man, whom they had previously assisted to expel from the Senate

Messrs Boyden, Dockery, Francis, Halsey, Hellen, Jefferson, Joyner of Pitt, McMillan, Pharr, and Tayloe—10.

The Senator from Onslow then came forward, was qualified and took his seat. Thus have innocence and honesty triumphed over faction, and gross injustice, and the vile spirit of political intolerance, and thus will it ever be so long as a just God lives in Heaven!

Mr. Francis presented a bill for laying taxes to meet the extraordinary demands upon the Treasury of the State. The bill provides "that there shall be yearly levied and collected in each of the counties of this State the following taxes, that is to say—for and upon every gold watch used by any person in this State, the sum of two dollars; for and upon every pleasure carriage, so used, the following sums. to wit: upon any such carriages suspended upon C springs. five dollars; upon any such carriages suspended upon horizontal or eliptical springs of steel or metal, two dollars; and upon any such carriage which shall be without springs or upon springs of wood, one dollar; and upon all sums of money loaned out at interest by or for the use of any person or corporation, except the incorporated Banks of this State, which already pay taxes to the State, one quarter of one per cent." The bill was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then took up the bill to authorize the foreclosure of the Mortgage of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Various amendments were offered, some of which were adopted, and the bill finally passed by 24 to 24, the Speaker voting in the affirmative. The bill authorizes a foreclosure of the Mortgage at the next term of the Superior Court of Wake—directs the Governor to bid for the State a sum sufficient to cover the sum of three hundred thousand dollars and the interest on the bonds executed in pursuance of the act of 1840—directs the same officer to stop said Road whenever the receipts shall be insufficient to pay expenses—provides that the Road shall be deemed a common highway, and makes punishable as hereto all damages or injuries to said road.

The next matter before the Senate were the 4th Instalment Resolutions of Mr. Francis, and here the *broad axe* of Mr. Worth, the Senetor from Moore and Montgomery, and a Federalist to boot, was most admirably wielded. *He moved to postpone said Resolutions until 4th of March next*, which motion prevailed by the following vote.—Those who voted to postpone are:

Messrs. Biggs, Boyd, Cameron, Drake, Eaton, Edwards, Eennett, Etheridge, Exum, Gavin, Gwynn, *Hargrave*, Hester, Holmes, *Jefferson*, Jeffreys, Melvin, Pasteur, Reich, Speight, Stallings, Stowe, Thompson of Wake, Tomlinson, Walker, Wilson and *Worth*—27.

Those who voted against postponing are:

Messrs. Bogle, Boyden, Cowper, Dockery, Elliott, Francis, Halsey, Hellen, Joyner of Pitt, Joyner of Halifax, Lindsay, McMillan, Moody, Pharr, Shepard, Smith, Tayloe, Thompson of Bertie, Waddell and Woodfin—20.

A number of private bills and resolutions passed their third reading to-day in the Senate, and were ordered to be enrolled.

In the House, on Friday, the engrossed bill in favor of poor debtors was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled. Mr. Shepard presented a bill to amend the Revised Statute entitled "Religious Societies." The engrossed bill to change the location of Lincoln Court House, and for other purposes, was taken up, and the question shall the said bill pass its second reading? was decided in the negative—yeas 54, nays 57, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atkins, E. Barnes, J. Barnes, Beaman, Brogden, Brower, Bullock, Cochran, Collins, Credle, Cunnigham, Dunn, Edwards, Ellis, Fleming, Gatling, George, Graves, Hackney, Hamrick, Harrison, Jackson, Jones, Kirk, Lea, Lemmond, Mangum, Martin, Mitchell. Murphy, McIntyre, McNeill, Nixon, Poindexter, Rankin, Regan. Reinhart, Richardson, H. H. Robinson, Rush, Sanders, Shaw, Shepard, Stone, Talliaferro, Trull, White, Whitehurst, Wilder, N. L. Williamson, R. P. Williamson, N. Wilson, T. Wilson.—54.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Barco, D. A. Barnes, Bond Brame, Bridgers, Brown, Burgin, Caldwell, Calloway, Cherry, Church, Clayton, Davenport, Davis, W. Dickson. J. G. Dickson, Doak, Douthit, Ehringhaus, Emerson, Fagg, Faucette, Foy, Gambill, Gee, Golding, Grist, Harris, Haughton, Hawkins, Hayes, Keener, Kelly, Leathers, Lilliejohn, Lord, Mebane, Miller, Mills, Moore. McLean, Odom, C. L. Payne, Perkins, Phifer, Pratt, Prentiss, Puryear, T. H. Robinson, Scales, Smith, Street, Thrash, Waddill, Washington, Watters—57.

Messrs. White and N. Wilson advocated its passage, and Mr. Mills and others opposed it. The vote by which the bill to re-organize the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road was rejected on yesterday, was reconsidered on motion of Mr. Watters; and the question upon the passage of said bill its third reading was decided in the affirmative—yeas 61, nays 50—and it was ordered to be engrossed. The House concurred in the proposition of the Senate to rescind the resolution to adjourn on the 6th of January.

In the *Senate*, on Saturday the 4th instant, Mr. Biggs presented the Protest of the twenty-four democratic Senators against the Resolutions to expel the Senator from Onslow, and demanded, according to the rights secured by the 45th section of the Constitution, that it be entered upon the Journals of the Senate. The Protest was read. Mr Shepard then rose and spoke at length against the Protest, and against the right of Senators to enter *that* Protest upon the Journals. In the course of his remarks he alluded to what *he* considered the "unfortunate blunder" committed by the friends of Mr. Ennett in voting his certificate a forgery and then voting to retain him in his seat. To this it was replied, by both Mr. Biggs and Dr Cameron, that though the friends of Mr. Ennett admitted a forgery, they believed him to be innocent—that it was perpetrated without his knowledge or concurrence—and that therefore they voted against expelling him. The "unfortunate blunder," continued Dr. Cameron, was on the other side, for the Federalists had voted that a forgery had been committed—that Mr. Ennett was the guilty person, but were nevertheless content, as the Journals would show, to associate with him as Senators, after a reprimand from the Speaker. Not for the wealth of all the Indies, continued Dr. C., would I have upon my soul the responsibility some gentlemen have!

Mr. Waddell then took up the Protest, and argued the points in it at considerable length, and in the course of his remarks, said it not only perverted the facts as they occurred, but contained foul falsehoods against himself and his associates. He argued that it was no protest, because it did not state the reasons *succinctly*, and also that it was disrespectful, and ought not therefore to go upon the Journals. Dr. Cameron said he had signed the Protest with a conscientious belief that it was true. He had heretofore and now disavowed all intention to be disrespectful. or to impugn the motives of Senators, but as the Senator from Orange seemed to be particularly excited, and as he had pronounced certain things in the Protest a foul falsehood, he would tell that geatleman that if the cap fitted him he might wear it.

The Speaker at length decided that as the Constitution made no special provision as to the manner in which, or the channel through which a Protest should be put upon the Journal, and as he was not bound to assume the responsibility of accepting or rejecting it, he would put it to the vote of the Senate, and thus obtain advice upon the matter. Mr. Dockery demanded the yeas and nays. Believing that the Senate had no right to entertain the question, most of the democratic Senators retired from their seats, and all of them declined to vote; but twenty-three Senators—all the Federalists, except Mr. Hargrave—voted in the negative. The vote was then announced, but the Speaker said nothing. At length Gen. Wilson rose and respectfully suggested to the chair that less than a quorum had voted; but the Chair, instead of announcing the fact, and stating that the responsibility of accepting or rejecting the Protest was, according to his own admissions, still upon himself, told Senator Wilson that he would *hear* him upon that point! Was the like ever *heard* of before?

The Speaker made up the following decision and ordered it to be entered upon the Journal of Saturday. We quote from the Journal:

"Mr. Biggs presented a paper signed by himself and twenty-three other Senators, purporting to be a Protest against the proceedings of the Senate in the case of Wm. Ennett, the Senator from Onslow, which he sent to the Clerk's table with the request that it be entered upon the Journal. The paper was read to the Senate by the Clerk. The Speaker, upon objections being raised by Mr. Shepard, entertained the opinion that it contained disrespectful matter impugning the character of himself and a large number of the members of the Senate; and believing that the Senate should permit nothing to go upon its Journals that cast censure upon its decisions or its members, submitted the question to the decision of the Senate. Upon this question Mr.

Stockery demanded the yeas and nays, which was seconded. The Speaker then put the question, shall the paper be entered upon the Jounal of the Senate? Whereupon a large number of Senators retired without the Senate, but remained within the chamber, and others declined answering to their names. On ascertaining the result it was found that no one voted in the affirmative, and 23 in the negative. *Question decided in the negative.*"

Question decided in the negative by whom? By the Senate? How decided by the Senate? Can less than a quorum decide upon any matter? Can twenty-three members refuse to *pass* laws or *make* laws? But it may be answered, the question was decided by the Speaker. Then, why was it not so stated on the Journal? But the constitution is above both the Speaker and the Senate, and that gives to any member "liberty to dissent from, and protest against any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or any individual, and to have the *reasons* of his dissent entertained on the Journals." *Who*, we again ask, violated this sacred provision of the Constitution? In our opinion *it has been violated*—the answer to our question is with the Speaker and his Federal associates.

In the Senate, on the same day, Mr Gwynn, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances reported on the petitions of the citizens of Rutherford, and also of Orange, praying for new counties and asked to be discharged from their further consideration. The Committee was discharged accordingly. Mr. Dockery introduced a bill to revive and continue in force the charter of the Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road Company; and Mr. Tayloe, from the Committee raised for that purpose, recommended an appropriation of one thousand dollars to purchase furniture for the residence of the Governor The bill to consolidate and amend the acts heretofore passed about Common Schools occupied the remainder of the day. The Senate refused to appoint a Superintendant of Common Schools for the State. The bill was amended and passed its second reading.

In the House, on Saturday, the political Resolutions in relation to the 4th Instalment passed their third reading—yeas 65, nays 49. A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which was rejected the bill to change the location of the Court House of Lincoln, whereupon Mr. Lord moved to lay the motion on the table until the 4th of March, which was done—ayes 61, noes 46 The bill to create new counties by the names of Williams and Blakely were read and rejected. Mr. Cherry, from the Committee to whom the matter had been referred, reported unfavorably on the Resolution heretofore introduced by Mr. Shepard to divide the surplus profits in the Bank of the State; and said Report was laid on the Table.

In the *Senate*, on Monday the 5th instant, as soon as the Journals of Saturday had been read, Col. Biggs rose and alluded to the decision of the Speaker contained therein, and asked, as a matter of justice to himself and his associates, that their Protest presented on a former day, might also be entered on the Journals, in order that it, together with the decision of the Chair, might go down for the inspection of posterity: The Journals charged the signers of the Protest with having used language disrespectful to the Senate, and with having moreover impugned the character of the Speaker and a large number of the members, and it was therefore but just and fair that the Protest itself should be spread upon the Journals, in order that all men might see both sides of the question, and judge for themselves. The Speaker refused to entertain the motion; whereupon Senator Wilson moved to strike out the last sentence in the decision of the Chair—"*question decided in the negative.*" Gen. Wilson sustained his motion by a clear and able argument, in the course of which he showed that the question had not been decided by the Senate, inasmuch as a quorum had failed to vote, and that, no matter how many Senators might be *present*, the decision would be the same if they refused to vote. He was replied to by Messrs. Waddell and Shepard. Mr. Boyden also addressed the Senate. He should vote for striking out, because, according to parliamentary usage, he thought the question put by the Speaker was not properly *a question*—it being merely an appeal on his part to the members for advice. That advice could be given in any way, and it was immaterial whether the yeas and nays were then called or not. Mr. Edwards next addressed the Senate, and never did we hear a more thrilling or powerful speech. He contended for the high and sacred constitutional right. That right was above the Speaker—above all rules of order—above the Senate itself. It was not for the Speaker to say whether a member or members should protest—he could only revise and correct the journals—he could neither control nor make them. And who was to be the judge? The Speaker? The majority, against whose act the protest was sought to be made? If so—if the party protested against could alter or modify the *reasons* contained in the protest—if the Speaker could do it—the protest itself together with its reasons would be worthless—would speak only the language of those who modified or altered it. Could this have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution? He warned Senators to look forward to the strifes, and bickerings, and party excitements of the years to come. This precedent would be caught up, and it might be used to crush all freedom and manly independence. If Senators on the other side desired it they could enter a counter protest, and thus the world and posterity would see both, and form their judgments upon both.

At length Gen. Wilson, upon the repeated solicitations of his friends, withdrew his motion to strike out; and the matter stands now just as it did before his motion was made.

In the Senate, on the same day, the bill to consolidate and amend the acts heretofore passed on the subject of Common Schools was taken up, and various amendments offered and adopted. The following amendment was offered by Dr. Cameron

"*And be it further enacted*, That the President and Directors of the Literary Board be and they are hereby authorized to select five pupils of the blind of this State of suitable age, and five pupils of the deaf mutes of like suitable age, citizens of this State, whom they shall cause to be clothed, fed and educated out of the funds of the Literary Board at the Institution for the education of the blind and the deaf and dumb at Staunton, Virginia."

Which amendment was withdrawn on the assurance that the matter would be brought up to-morrow in another shape. Mr. Shepard moved to amend the bill so as to provide for a Superintendent of Common Schools. Amendment rejected, ayes 22, noes 23. The bill then passed its third reading, ayes 43, noes 2.

In the House, on Monday, a message was received from the Senate informing that they had amended and passed the engrossed bill to authorize the foreclosure of the mortgage of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and asking the concurrence of the House. The amendments were concurred in. The engrossed bills to prevent the levying executions upon growing crops; and to incorporate Washington Lodge No. 3 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the town of Murfreesboro, were each read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled. On motion of Mr. Jones, a resolution was adopted proposing to the Senate to adjourn on Thursday the 9th inst. The resolution in favor of memorializing Congress to rebuild the Branch Mint at Charlotte, was read the third time and passed by a vote of 65 to 10 Nothing more of general interest was transacted in the House to-day.

Postscript. In the Senate yesterday, the bill to establish a new county out of Stokes and adjoining counties, was indefinitely postponed, and the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Boyden, proposing to the people articles of amendment to the Constitution, so as to provide for the election of a Lieutenant Governor, was postponed, on motion of Mr. Tomlinson, until the 4th of March next. A number of bills passed their several readings.

The House of Commons was engaged for the greater portion of the day in discussing the bill to make real estate assets. Messrs. Moore. and Poindexter had the floor. A number of bills, mostly of a private character, passed their first reading.

The engrossed bill to attach that part of Carteret county known as Ocracoke to Hyde county, was taken up, read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled. On motion of Mr. Woodfin the Senate then took up the bill to lay off and establish a Turnpike Road from Raleigh to the Buncombe Turnpike Road, and thence to the Georgia line.—The bill was read the second time; whereupon Mr. Albright moved to amend it by striking out that portion of first section which provides for a branch of the Road from Fayetteville to some eligible point of the proposed Turnpike Road east of the Yadkin. This motion was resisted by Messrs. Cameron and Waddell, and was negatived, ayes 20, noes 27.—The bill itself was then *rejected*—ayes 21, noes 26. The remainder of the day was consumed by bills on their second and third readings.

CAPTIONS

Of the Acts and Resolutions passed by the Legislature of North Carolina Session of 1844-5.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An act concerning Jury Trials.

2. An act to amend the 5th section of the 19th chapter of the Revised Statutes. [The bill provides that whenever any Clerk of the County Court within this State shall die, after the adjournment of the Court and before the sitting of the next Court succeeding, not leaving a lawful deputy, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of such county to summon the Magistrates of the county to meet at the Court House within fifteen days after the demise of the deceased Clerk—a majority of whom shall elect a Clerk who shall hold the office until the next regular election by the people—giving the usual bonds and taking the usual oath.]

3. An act extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace over judgments, and amendatory of the 6th section of the Revised Statutes entitled Justices of the Peace, and the fortieth section of the Revised Statutes entitled Courts, County and Superior.—[Gives to Justices jurisdiction over all sums due by judgment, not exceeding one hundred dollars principal, though the principal and interest together may exceed that amount; and directs that if any suit be brought in the County or Superior Courts on any judgment rendered as aforesaid, for any sum of less value than one hundred dollars, due by such judgment, the same shall be dismissed by the Court.]

4 An act in favor of poor debtors. [Exempts from execution certain articles of household furniture and farming utensils and provisions, to the value of fifty dollars.]

5. An act more effectually to secure the debts due for Cherokee Lands, and to facilitate the collection of the same.

6. An act to secure to citizens of this State the right of fishing in the navigable waters of this State.

7. An act extending the time for perfecting the titles to lands heretofore entered.

8. An act concerning the admisibility of evidence against the surities of officers and others.

9. An act to amend the Revised Statutes entitled an act concerning Legacies, filial portions, and distributive shares, and the Revised Statutes, Descents.

10 An act to amend the 8th section of the 50th chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled an act concerning frauds and fraudulent conveyances.

11. An act assenting to the purchase by the United States of certain land in the town of Wilmington, and ceding the jurisdiction of North Carolina over the same, under certain limitations and conditions therein contained.

12. An act to authorize the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company to issue bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, to redeem a like amount issued under the act entitled "An act for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company." [Bonds to be in sums not less than one thousand dollars—bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi annually, on the first Monday in January and July—50,000 payable on the first day of January, 1848, and the remainder on the first day of January 1849—to be endorsed by the Public Treasurer, and signed by the Treasurer and Comptroller—the faith of the State pledged for their redemption, and the Public Treasurer directed to pay the same out of any money in the Treasury at the time, on failure of the Company to do so—bonds transferable. The President and Directors to make, execute, and deliver to the Governor of the State, a mortgage of all the estate real and personal of the said Company, or in any manner pertaining to the same, conditional for indemnifying the State harmless from the loss of the whole or any part of said bonds—also, a pledge of so much of the profits of the said road as shall be sufficient to pay the semi annual interests accruing on said bonds—the mortgage and pledge to be approved by the Governor and Attorney General In case of failure of the Company to discharge semi annually the interest on said bonds, the Governor for the time being may apply to the Superior Court of Equity, for Wake county, for a sequestration of the receipts for transportation on said road, and for the appointment of a receiver of such receipts—said Court empowered to act accordingly—and in case of failure of said Company to pay the interest on said bonds and redeem the principal thereof,—the Governor to cause the mortgages to be foreclosed in the Superior Court of Wake; and on decree of foreclosure being made, the whole estate of said Company, to be sold and the proceeds of such sale applied to the redemption of the principal and interest which may be due on said bonds, and all other liabilities of the State for and on account of said company—nothing in this act contained to destroy or impair any security or securities which the State now has for indemnity against her suretyship for said Company. On failure of said President and Directors to apply the proceeds of said road to the provisions of this act, the Governor to compel their compliance—and the act to be in force from and after its ratification.]

13. An act to authorize the foreclosure of the Mortgage of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—[The Preamble refers to the acts of 1838-'39, and 1840-'41, and to the Resolution of the Legislature at its present session, declaring said Road *insolvent*. The first section directs the Governor to cause the Mortgages executed by the President and Directors to be foreclosed in the Superior Court for Wake at its next term in April, 1845. If, on the hearing, the Court shall decree a sale of the Mortgaged property, the Court shall adjourn the cause to some future day, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Commissioner appointed to make sale—and if the same be confirmed, either then or afterwards, the residue of the cause shall stand adjourned to the next Court. And if the State be not confirmed the Court shall take such order in the premises for effecting the sale as may be agreeable to the rules of Equity. The Court is to appoint the Treasurer of the State the Commissioner to sell the Road, and he shall proceed to sell, after having advertised for sixty days in papers published in Raleigh, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans. The act further directs the Governor to bid for said Road and other property a sum not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars and the interest unpaid by the Company on the bonds executed and endorsed under the act of 1840-'41; and it is provided that if the Governor should become the purchaser, it shall then be the duty of the Board of Commissioners hereinalter named to appoint a President and other officers to conduct and manage the Road for the State, until such time as the State can make some other disposition of the same—which disposition is to be made at the earliest day consistant with a proper regard for the safety and indemnity of the State; and said Board shall fix the salaries of the officers. It is next provided that the Governor, the Treasurer, and the Comptroller shall constitute the Board above mentioned, and shall receive each three dollars per day, when actually employed about the same. If the Road should be purchased by the State, the Governor shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of his Council, to sell and convey the same for the most that can be obtained for it, giving specified credits, and taking securities to be judged of by the Board of Commissioners. It is further provided that the Governor, if he and his Council shall deem it advisable, may open books for subscription of stock, and when four hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed and paid into the Treasury, or be well secured, the subscribers shall be a body corporate; and the purchaser or purchasers from either the Governor or under the decree of the Court shall be a body corporate, and shall have the same rights privileges and immunities for the unexpired term of the present charter and shall be subject to the same duties, regulations and penalties—and no title shall pass until the payment of the whole amount of the purchase money; and said Road shall be deemed a common highway. Damages and injuries to the Road hereafter shall be punishable as they now are. The Commissioner who makes the sale under the decree shall do so on the following terms: twenty five thousand dollars to be paid at six months, and the residue in four equal instalments at intervals of ten months—the first of said Instalments to be paid in sixteen months after the day of sale, and the whole to bear interest from the day of sale. It is further provided that the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the Treasury, and applied first to discharge the liabilities of the State under the act of 1840-'41, and the surplus, if any, shall be retained to secure the State against the liabilities under the act of 1838-'39; and should the Road not sell for a sum sufficient to discharge all the liabilities incurred by the act of January, 1841, or should the Governor purchase the same, it shall be his duty to take such measures under the act of 1838-'39, and 1840-'41 as may best secure the other liabilities of the State. It is finally provided that when the proceeds shall be insufficient to keep said Road in repair, and pay all expenses of running the same, it shall be the duty of the Governor to stop all operations on the same.

14. An act to extend the time for registering grants, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale, and deeds of gift.

15. An act to amend the 123d chapter of the act of the Revised Statutes entitled an act concerning Wrecks and Wrecked Property.

16. An act more effectually to prevent the imprisonment of honest debtors. [Requires plaintiff, before he sues out a *ca. sa*, to make affidavit that the defendant has no property that can be reached by execution, or is about to remove from the State. No issue of fraud to be made up, without an affidavit specifying the property concealed. Hereafter not necessary to issue *ca. sa.* before proceeding against bail.]

17. A bill concerning a Penitentiary [Provides that at the next election for members of Assembly it shall be submitted to the voters of the State to say by their votes at the ballot box, whether they will have a Penitentiary or not; and a statement of the votes so taken, shall be laid before the next Legislature. The Governor in the mean time is to procure information about their Penitentiaries, and cause the same to be published in the newspapers previous to the election.

18. An act to amend the 104th chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled an act concerning the improvements of rivers and creeks, and to prevent obstructions to their navigation.

19. An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the collection and management of a revenue for this State.

20. An act to consolidate and amend the acts heretofore passed on the subject of Common Schools.

21. An act concerning Sheriffs and Constables.

22. An act concerning inspectors of flour.

23 An act to prevent the levying of executions upon growing crops, until said crops are matured.

24. An act to provide for making a survey from Raleigh and Fayetteville west to the Georgia line.

25. An act to amend the 59th chapter of the Revised Statutes and 49th section of said act.

26. An act concerning the agents for collecting the Cherokee land bonds.

27. An act to provide for the education and maintenance of the poor and destitute deaf mutes and blind persons in this State.

28 An act to amend an act entitled an act to authorize the laying out and establishing a Turnpike Road from the South Carolina line at some point near the Block House in Rutherford county, to Cain Creek Bridge, in Buncombe county.

29. An act declaratory of the meaning of the act entitled "An act to aid the internal improvements of this State."

30 An act to amend the tenth section of the 45th chapter of the Revised Statutes.

31. An act in addition to the Revised Statute entitled "Wills and Testaments," to amend the same, and to repeal part of the 15th section of the Revised Statutes entitled lands of deceased debtors.

32. An act to amend the 7th section of the Revised Statutes entitled "Guardians and Wards."

33. An act for the more speedy administration of Justice.

34. An act to confirm a sale [of Cherokee land] by James W. Guinn, agent of the State.

35. An act to prevent free negroes and mulatos from trafficing in ardent spirits.

36. An act to prevent frauds in levying executions issued by a single Magistrate, and to encourage and facilitate the practice of taking security for the forthcoming of property seized under execution.

37. An act relative to Notaries.

38. An act in relation to the State Library.

PRIVATE ACTS.

3. An act to cede a portion of Rutherford county to the county of Henderson.

4. An act to amend the 9th section of the Revised Statutes entitled an act concerning the Comptroller.

6. An act to amend an act entitled "an act to change the location of the Court House of the county of Montgomery, and for other purposes," passed in 1842-3, chap. 40.

7. An act to authorise the County Court of Lincoln county to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the public road which is the dividing line between the counties of Lincoln and Cleaveland.

9. An act to amend an act entitled "an act to keep upon the French Broad River in the county of Buncombe, and the Tennessee River in the county of Haywood, for the passage of fish," passed in 1825—chap. 118.

10. An act to amend an act for the better regulation of the town of Mocksville, Davie county.

11. An act to incorporate the town of Monroe, in the county of Union.

12. An act to annex a part of Rutherford county, to the county of McDowell.

13. An act providing for the re-organization of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road company.—[Authorizes the Governor to appoint a commissioner to act with a commissioner to be appointed by Virginia—the commissioners invested with authority to sell the said Road, &c—the sale not to affect the claims of persons heretofore acquired—the name, style and duration of the company to remain unchanged, and the company subject in every thing to existing regulatons and penalties—the capital stock not to exceed six hundred thousand—no share to be less than $100 nor more than $200—to be at least 20 stockholders, and no one to own more than half the stock—the amount of capital stock and number of shares to be fixed by Virginia. The sale not to take place unless a majority of the stockholders *in value* assent thereto, in writing, in general meeting—sale not to affect suits then pending.

14. An act to incorporate the town of Marion in the county of McDowell, and to appoint commissioners for the same.

18. An act to authorize the Portsmouth & Roanoke Rail Road Company to charge tolls on their bridge over the Roanoke river near the town of Weldon.

19. An act to incorporate a Milling Company in the county of Anson. [Confers corporate powers to carry on the Milling business—capital $6000—private property of the Stockholders bound.

25. An act to regulate the 70th and 71st regiments of North Carolina Militia.

31. An act to prevent the felling of timber in the creeks and rivers within Cabarrus county.

37. An act to cede a portion of Rutherford county to the county of Cleaveland.

38. An act concerning the Superior Courts of Cleaveland county.

39. An act to amend an act to incorporate the President and Directors and Company of the Yadkin Toll Bridge.

40. An act Supplemental to an act, passed at the present session of the General Assembly, entitled an act to amend an act to incorporate the President, Directors, and Company of the Yadkin Bridge.

47. An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Morganton Academy, in Burke county.

49. An act relating to the Buncombe Turnpike Road in Buncombe and Henderson counties.

50. An act to open the Pedee and Yadkin Rivers.

53. An act to establish a new Regiment out of the Militia in the county of Union.

54. An act to give to the county courts of Stanly county, two jury terms.

55 An act supplemental to an act passed in the year 1838 entitled an act supplemental to an act passed in the year 1834 to lay-off and establish a road from Morganton to the Tennessee line.

56. An act to divide the Militia of the county of Anson into two Regiments.

62. An act to appoint commissioners to view and lay off a road in the county of Ashe.

64. A bill to change the place of holding the County Courts of McDowell. [Court to be held in Marion.

65 A bill supplemental to an act passed in 1842-43 entitled "an act to lay off and establish a county by the name of Mc Dowell.

66 A bill to revise and continue in force an act passed in the year 1841, entitled an act to authorize the laying off and estalishing a Turnpike Road from Laxton Lynch's in Rutherford county, to the Widow Sails' in Buncombe county

67. An act to locate the Court House in the county of Catawba, at the town of Newton.

70. An act to amend an act passed in 1843 entitled an act to incorporate the Nantahala Turnpike company.

71. An act to provide for the removal of the abstraction to the navigation of Roanoak River, occasioned by the erection of the Petersburg Rail Road Bridge across the same.

75. An act to appoint commissions for the town of Rockford, in the county of Surry.

RESOLUTIONS.

10. Resolution in favor of the Justices of Haywood county.

21. Resolution in relation to a national flag &c.

22. Resolution authorizing R. W. Ashton, to enclose a State lot in the city of Raleigh.

25. Resolution concerning the printing of the Inaugural Address of the Governor of the State.

26. Resolution relating to the Cherokee Indians residing in North Carolina.

28. Resolution in favor of John H. Wheeler, Public Treasurer.

30. Resolution relating to estimates of allowances [for pay of members, &c.]

31. Resolutions directing the Literary Board to lend $1500 to the Ashville Boarding-house company.

ROBBERY.

We received yesterday a letter from Burke county, which contains what follows:

WAYNESBORO,' GA. Jan. 6, 1845. }
9½ o'clock, P. M. }

Dear Sir,—About an hour ago, Mr. Abel Lewis, our aged Tax Collector, whilst taking a walk after supper, was followed by a couple of ruffians, knocked down on the side-walk by a blow on his head, and robbed of his pocket book, from the side pocket of his coat. The amount of money lost is not yet known, but it is presumed that at least all the money collected to-day, probably some hundreds of dollars, was in the pocket book, except some change which he had in a purse in the pocket of his pants. The act was perpetrated within fifty yards of his hotel door. The old gentleman is, at this time, suffering severely from his injuries.

Yours, &c.

Since writing the above I learn that Mr. Lewis says the probable amount missing is between eight hundred and one thousand dollars.

Again; About one hour after the above occurrence, a pistol was protruded into a parlour window of Mr. Thomas Blount's dwelling and levelled at the head of his brother Mr. H. J. Blount, our present sheriff, and a percussion cap exploded. A very genteel boot track was found under the window immediately after. Suspicion rests "upon the perpetrator of the first offence."

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper for sale at this Office.

From the South Carolina Herald.

SOUTH CAROLINA ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH

The annual session of this body of ministers, which commenced in this town on Wednesday, 25th ult closed on Thursday evening last. There was nearly one hundred ministers in attendance, and we understand great harmony prevailed throughout. Three of their number had died during the year. A number of young men were admitted into the Ministry. The amount raised for missionary purposes within the Conference district, during the past year, was upwards of $14,500. The missions under the especial care of this Conference, are those to the colored population generally in the low country. In this department of their work, 8000 are reported as church members. From the Reports made at this session of the Conference, the membership generally amounts to upwards of 32,000 whites, and 39,000 colored, principally in this State, and a part of North Carolina, which forms the S. C. Conference. These returns show an increase of 2000 since the meeting of the last annual Conference. The venerable Bishop SOULE presided at the opening of the session, and was assisted by Bishop ANDREW, in the discharge of the arduous duties necessary to be performed.

At the close of the session, and previous to delivering to the ministers their appointments to their respective fields of labor for the ensuing year, Bishop SOULE addressed them in a very feeling and impressive manner. He said they were about to close one of the most peaceful and most harmonious sessions of Conference he had ever attended—that he was about to take his leave of them, and in doing so, he felt as if he was taking his final leave of his brethren,—old age and its attendant infirmities reminded him that his race was almost run. To his brethren, whom he now addressed, he said *he felt a strong attachment*, from the time he came amongst them: he had received nothing but kindness from their hands,—*that it was in his heart to live and to die with them*,—and returned them most sincerely his thanks for their kindness and Christian courtesy: that whether he should come and see them, or be absent, he should rejoice to hear they continued "steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord." He said he was now about to announce to them their respective fields of labor,—that it was a work of no ordinary moment,—the responsibility connected with it was great, but he felt satisfied he had done the best he could; yet he could not say he felt fully satisfied,—some of the appointments he could wish were different,—some of the brethren with families might be sent where it would be difficult to obtain support; while some would find their fields of labor pleasant, others would find themselves differently situated: but he had acted for the best; not one had received an appointment with a view to afflict him: had he acted otherwise, he should be condemned at the bar of his conscience,—he should be condemned at the tribunal of his God, but (the continued) whatever might be the trials in the way—whatever afflictions might befall them, the reward of heaven would more than compensate them for all. He exhorted the ministers to go forward with renewed vigor and zeal in their great work, and to press onward until they should rest in that city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE S. CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT.

Robt. J. Boyd, P. E

W. CAPERS, Superintendent of Missions to the people of color, in the Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina Conferences.
Charelston—W. M. Wightman, Editor S. C. Advocate.
Cumberland—Saml. W. Capers.
Trinity—Theophilus Huggins.
Bethel—Claudius H. Pritchard.
St. James—David Derrick.
Black Swamp—Henry Bass, William T. Capers.
Walterboro'—Alexius M. Foster, Jas. F. Smith.
Orangeburg—Churchwell A. Crowell.
Cypress—Thos. E. Leadbetter, Samuel M. Green.
Cooper River—Jno. A. Porter.

MISSIONS.

Savannah River—Daniel D. Cox, Joseph Warnock.
Edisto Island—Jehose and Fenwick Charles Wilson.
Beaufort—Wm. C. Kirkland.
Pon Pon—Paul A. M. Williams.
Pocotaligo—Andrew J. Green.
Combahee and Ashepoo—John R. Coburn, Robt. P Franks.
Cooper River—Ab'm. Nettles.

COKESBURY DISTRICT.

Hugh A. C. Walker, P. E.

Cokesbury Circuit—Nicholas Talley, Henry M. Moody.
Edgefield: Allen McCorquodale, Jno. W. Kelly.
Pendleton: Geo. W Moore.
Greenville Station: James W. Wightman.
Greenville Circuit: Alexander W. Walker, Hilliard J. Glenn.
Union: Ira S. Potter, Wm. C. Clake
Laurens: Willis S. Haltom.
Newberry: Sam'l. Dunwody, Archibald B McGilvray.
Pickens: Martin Eady.
Paris Mountain: Lewis M. Little.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT.

Chas. Betts, P. E.

Columbia Station: Jos. H Wheeler, Wm. G. Connor.
Columbia Circuit: Dan'l. G. McDaniel, Jno. M. Carlisle.
Barnwell: Abel M. Chrietzberg, Peter W. McDaniel.
Aiken and Hamburg: Dennis J. Simmons.
Winnsboro': Peyton G. Bowman, John Tarant.
Lancaster: Wesley L. Pegues.
Camden; Wm. P. Mouzon.
Darlington: Jackey M. Bradley, Chas. Taylor.
Santee; Wm. J. Jackson, John R. Picket.

MISSIONS.

Manchester: To be supplied.
Congaree: Saml. Townsend, John C. McDaniel.
Wateree: James W. Wellborn, Wm. Smith
Pedee: To be supplied.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT

Whitefoord Smith, P. E.

Wilmigton: Wm. Martin.
Smithville: David W. Seale, Stephen H. Miller.
Conwayboro': Hugh E. Ogburn. Thos. W. Farrow.
Bladen: Sampson D Laney, Henry A. Bass
Georgetown: Wm. Crook.
Black River: James H Chandler, Abraham P. Avant.
Marion: Colin Murchison, Wm. C. Patterson.

MISSIONS.

Santee: Cornelius McLeod, Wm. H. Flemming.
Black River and Pee Dee: Chas. S. Walker.
Waccamaw Creek: Jno A. Minnick, Wm. Carson.
Sampit: Stafford P. Taylor
Cape Fear: Morgan C. Turrentine.

CHERAW DISTRICT.

James Stacy, P. E.

Cheraw—Albert M. Shipp.
Fayetteville—Henry H. Durant.
Rockingham—Michael Robbins, Robert J Limehouse.
Chesterfield—Jno. Watts.
Wadesboro—Sam'l. Leard, Wm. Barringer.
Concord—Jno. H. Zimmerman, Dan'l. M. Donald.
Centre—John McMackin.
Montgomery—Newton Goudelock, Jacob. S. Ledbetter.
Cumberland—Joseph Parker.
Pleasant Grove—Edward S. King.

LINCOLNTON DISTRICT.

Whatcoat A. Gamewell, P. E.

Charlotte Station—Thos. S. Daniel.
Charlotte Circuit—Lewis Scarborough.
Lincolnton—Alfred H. Richardson, Sol. W. Daves
Yorkville—Marcs A McKibben.
Spartanburg—Bond English, Wm. M. Lee.
Rutherfordton—Wm A McSwain
Shelby—Wm. M. Kerr.
Catawba—Miles Pucket.
Morganton—Thomas W. Postell.
Lenoir—Simpson Jones.

The next Conference will meet at Fayettville, on the 24th of December, 1845.

Columbia Daily Herald.

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1845.

"The great popularparty is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

☞ We are requested to announce Col. WILLIAM H. NEAL, of Mecklenburg County, a candidate for Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade, North Carolina Militia, *vice* Gen'l. Means resigned.

☞ We are authorized to announce Maj. ROBT. S. YOUNG, of Cabarrus, a candidate for Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade North Carolina Militia in place of Gen. Means, resigned.

POST OFFICE.

The Post Office in Charlotte has been removed to the first door north of Thomas Trotter's Jewellery Store, midway between the Charlotte Hotel and the Mansion House. It will be kept open constantly for the delivery of letters and papers from 6 o'clock in the morning to 8 o'clock in the evening—except on Sundays, when it will be kept open for one hour after the arrival of the northern and southern mails. J. W. HAMPTON, P. M.

Jan. 1, 1845.

☞ We this week give up writing editorials to make way for more important matters. The first is a capital article from the *Standard*, reviewing the proceedings of the legislature, during the most important portion of the session. We hope the article (which commences on our first page,) will be read carefully by the people, of all parties. The conclusion of the legislative proceedings will be given in our next paper.

The *Captions* of the acts passed at the recent session will also be found in our columns to-day. Such as were of a local character, and possessed no interest for *our* readers, we have omitted. And, after looking over the list, we have no doubt every reader will exclaim—"this is indeed a beggerly account of empty boxes!" Never has there been so little done for the public good, as by the last whig legislature. They have actually done *nothing good*, but a good deal which it would have been better to have left undone. We shall again refer to their proceedings in a more extended notice.

We hope the Communication of "Carleton, Jr.," in to days paper, and the succeeding numbers, will be carefully perused by all our readers. The writer has considered his subject; and we regard his project as the last hope for redeeming Western North Carolina from hopeless ruin. His first number given to-day, only broaches the subject.

☞ The legislature adjourned on Friday last, the 10th instant. The session has been a long one—and, what have they done? The Lincoln and Cleaveland members passed here on their way home on Tuesday last.

MEXICO.

The last arrival from Mxico brings news of the complete overthrow of Santa Anna. He is declared an Outlaw, and doubtless has left the country before this, or been put to death, It is said this change in the internal government will make no change in their foreign policy. She will still be as bitter as ever towards the United States and Texas.

☞ Next week is Court here, and we hope our readers in this County will make it convenient to give us a little of the *needful*. "A word to the wise is sufficient." We are in the most imminent need!

It is said that a plot has been disclosed in New York, of an insurrection got up and to be abetted by the free negroes of the North, among the slaves of Maryland and Virginia. We have no doubt, from the details disclosed, that some such plot was on foot, and has been prevented only by its timely discovery. It was to have taken place about the 10th instant.

CONGRESS.

We learn by a private letter from Washington, that in all probability, the appropriation for rebuilding the Mint here will pass without a word of objection. It will come up in the Geneanl Appropriation Bill.

Nothing of interest is doing in Congress, except the discussion on the Texas question. That was in full blast at our latest dates. We now incline to think the measure will pass this Congress. One or two of the New York Democrats in the House have made speeches against the annexation. *They are laid on the shelf.* The tariff will not be touched this session.

THE CABINET.

It is said by some of the letter writers at Washington, (the correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, for one,) that Mr. CALHOUN has been tendered the office of Secretary of State under Mr. Polk, and that he has signified his acceptance. We hope such may be the fact. It is said by the same writer, that Mr. CAMBRELENG, of New York, will get the office of Secretary of the Treasury. That, too, would be a good appointment. We hope, at least, Mr. Calhoun will remain in the State Department. His recent correspondence shows him to be eminently fit for the office.

☞ If "Tam O'-Shanter" wishes his next Communication to be inserted in our columns, he must be a little less severe. There's reason in all things. We would not have inserted the present number, but for the violence and bitterness of his assailant, in the last Journal.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL.

The Post Office Department, some time since, in consequence of the exorbitant price asked by the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company for transporting the great Southern mail, transferred it by contract to the line through Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., by stages. But since that arrangement, the Wilmington Road have come down in their price, and the mail is restored to its old route, with a loss of some ten thousand dollars to the Department. The mail for the South ought to go by the way of Wilmington and Charleston, if speed and regularity are consulted.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

MR. EDITOR: I have observed with the highest gratification that the State of South Carolina has resolved to continue her Rail Road from Gadsden to Camden, and have learned that the work will be accomplished as speedily as practicable. I cannot forbear to express the admiration, which must be felt by every liberal mind, for the enterprize and public spirit which characterize that gallant State. Within a comparatively short period of time, she has constructed more than two hundred miles of Rail Road—placing the city of Charleston in communication with the valley of the Mississippi—and her citizens within reach of the best markets. She is destined, before many years, to connect herself with the north, if the apathy, to give it no other name, of our own State does not offer in insuperable barriers to the work. When the latter work, to Camden, is completed, her citizens will then enjoy facilities of conveyance for their agricultural productions and transportation for merchandize which will, by a two-fold operation, improve their condition and stimulate their industry. The construction of the work to Camden presents to our citizens a subject of reflection in the highest degree important to them, as suggesting the inquiry whether we cannot continue the connection to our borders. Many schemes of improvement have been presented to North Carolina, and at a former period in her history, much public interest was awakened in regard to them; no practicable plan, however, has been offered, by which the great resources of Western North Carolina could be unlocked, by placing them in cheap and convenient communication with an advantageous market. The chimerical projects, which have heretofore amused the public mind, have passed away, serving no other purpose than to dishearten public spirit and destroy public confidence in all such enterprizes. The unhappy connection of North Carolina with two Rail Roads in her own borders, by which she is likely to be largely a loser, has, I fear, created prejudices among our citizens against such works, which will greatly impede any feasible and advantageous undertaking. It is, therefore, with a full sense of the difficulties which surround the subject, and with the greatest distrust in my own qualifications for the task, that I would respectfully ask our fellow-citizens of Mecklenburg and of Western North Carolina, to its calm and dispassionate consideration. In no community, I may be permitted to remark, does there exist more intelligence & more domestic industry, and all the elements from which the highest improvement in the condition of man may be respected. In an interior situation—cut off from ready access to the markets of the world, and without improved methods of husbandry, the people of Western North Carolina have been enabled to acquire independence and competence; and, if not of great wealth, enjoy the comforts of life more equally diffused than are to be found in any other country. In former times the aspect of that region of country, bounded by the Yadkin river on the East and the Blue Ridge on the West, is said to have been remarkable for its picturesque beauty: for the great variety and luxuriance of its natural productions. Seen, indeed, through the waste and ruin of a rude and exhausting system of culture, it yet exhibits many traces of its privitive loveliness and fertility. Contemplating it, however as it is, and remembering that it must afford the means of subsistence, and, of course, determine in a great measure the future character of a large and increasing population, it becomes a question of the deepest importance, how it may be improved and how its resources may be developed most advantageously. Every consideration now forces this subject on the attention of our citizens and our State. The proffits of agriculture were never so depressed and the prospects of that great pursuit of the South were never so discouraging. Our climate, at all periods unfavorable for the growth of cotton, is superadded an exhausted soil and a price diminished below all previous anticipation; yet, our almost insular situation affords no hope of introducing any other staple likely to be cultivated with more liberal proffits. By such conveyances as we possess, no other articles can be transported at all. These remarks, made in regard to the condition of the producers of cotton, are applicable with, probably, more force to our fellow-citizens of Iredell, Catawba and the mountain counties of the West. It is true that the gold mines of Burke, Mecklenburg and Cabarrus have done something to afford a domestic market, which has improved the price of grain in those counties, and it is true that that important interest under the existing depression of agriculture, is beginning to attract more general attention, and it is hoped will make a considerable diversion from the producing to the consuming classes. But the progress of this pursuit must, from the nature of things, be slow and its influence circumscribed. It will be beneficial in the point of view suggested, but much more so in other and more general results. But, however valuable our mineral resources may be, like our agriculture, they suffer from our secluded situation, and need to be brought in visible and experimental form to the attention of the world. Depressed, as I believe the condition of Western North Carolina to be, and deeply injured as her interests have been by apathy and inattention, I do not despair of some practicable methods of imparting to her social condition, vigour and prosperity. To accomplish the object dear to us all as citizens and patriots, I must bespeak the attention of the laboring man and the farmer. I myself belong to that class of society and I confess it is that class (as it sustains all others) whose prosperity I am most anxious to promote. A rail road which will connect us directly with the city of Charleston must be undertaken and completed by the enterprize of those who are benefitted. From the rich capitalists among us little is to be expected. They will find more happiness in guarding the earnings of their care and industry against the possible risks of investment, and prefering the certain gains of six per cent. to the patronage of an enterprize which, while proffit will not be disregarded, will afford more inducements on account of the social benefits which may be derived from it, and the patriotic considerations which urge its adoption. It has been remarked that no enterprize was ever undertaken by a community important to their welfare, but it was successful, and if the energies of our working people can be brought to bear on this work, few years will pass away until another instance will be added to the illustration of this truth.

CARLETON, JR.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

MR. EDITOR: In the last whig paper of your town, I see a communication—a most *diabolical* communication, from "*Doctor Joshua Diobolus Boyd*, of Charleston." The charitable and christian Diobolus pronounces "*Tam O'-Shanter*" the author of various falsehoods, and broadly asserts that he (the aforesaid *Tam*,) "is worse and more degraded than the inmate of any penitentiary." Do you know who *Tam* is, Doctor Diobolus? I did not expect, when I penned the article signed "Tam-O'-Shanter," to raise such a dreadful storm—I meant no harm towards you, Diobolus; and you should not have written so fiercely, without knowing that you were writing the truth. Probably you are not aware, Diobolus, that *I can prove the truth of every word I wrote*—that your letter was bandied about here in the streets by whigs, in a spirit of exultation over the Democrats. Yet I spare you for the present. If you were worth the trouble I would *prove* the truth of my statements, and cram the truth down your infernal lying throat, that you might for once say that commodity had been an inhabitant of your carcass. Return through your mouth, however, it never would. Probably, Diobolus, you are *fightish*. If so, please inform us if you are a-kin to a certain family of your own name who are known here to be famous for hiding under beds and in the stable loft whenever danger approaches. If you are, I shan't run.

Henceforth, I am opposed to a penitentiary in this State. If we had one I fear Diobolus would at once send me off to it. But, does he, too, Mr. Editor, not have reason to fear a penitentiary? Probably, by his cute rascality, he may escape it in this country; but I've heard said that there is one in another country *down'erds*, "from whose *smokey* bourne no *hypocrite* e'er returns." Does Diobolus not have a dread of this institution? Is he so anxious to get down and form a partnership with his old friend *Dives*, as to refuse, in this age of christian civilization and refinement, to leave off his old habits of lying and slandering? "If the righteous shall scarcely be saved, what shall become of hypocrites and unbelievers?"

But really, Mr. Editor, I did expect somewhat of an intellectual treat from the pen of Dr. Boyd, from what I had heard of him. But I am now satisfied of the correctness of my impressions on first sight—that is, that he did well to relinquish the practice of medicine, (which requires some little sense and refinement,) and take to tavernkeeping. He certainly is better qualified to bandy blackguard ism with hog-drivers and hostlers, and mix up hash and fry beefsteaks than he is to mix up medicines and be a visitant in decent families. He is, too, a fit tool for federalism, to "serve its dirty purposes" as a spy in Charleston, to report abroad all sorts of slanders on the noble Democracy of that generous city;—and I denounce him as such. But, thanks to John Tyler, if he writes any more "Roorback" letters here, he will have to pay the postage on them. *Here is where the shoe binds! Diobolus loves a sixpence above his own soul.*

If Diobolus wishes to know my name, Mr. Editor, tell him I live just about here.

TAM-O'-SHANTER.

FOR THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

MR. EDITOR: I made a few remarks in your last paper in relation to the renegade editor of the Raleigh *Independent*—T. Loring, the man who was bought by the Bank of the State for $1,300. I am a poor man, as you know, Mr. Editor, but had I been in Mr *Loring's* place—editor of "the North Carolina Standard," the organ of the noble democracy of North Carolina, no power on earth could have seduced me from my fidelity. It may be a weakness in me, but I love the Democratic creed so well that for Duncan Cameron and all his money, nor for his smiles and little favors, nor for the smiles and favors of all the aristocracy about Raleigh, would I have proved a traitor and slanderer of my earliest and best friends, as Loring has done. Ingratitude is said to be the blackest of crimes. What species of ingratitude can be of a deeper hue, than that of a man like Loring, who was raised from the depths of obscurity and want by a political party whose principles he solemnly professed to cherish, and, as soon as he is warmed into living, as it were, turns round and stings the bosom that warmed him into life.

Thomas Loring is a Massachusetts yankee. The precise time he came to this State I do not know—nor do I know his condition when he came here, further than from the lips of Gov. *Morehead*. Gov. M. says he came here "as a mountebank, or stage-player, and lay about in the streets drunk like a dog." That for his dirty, low qualities, he was taken up by the Democracy of the State to edit the Standard, as they could make him tell any lie they pleased. This account of Loring Gov. Morehead repeated in several of his speeches in 1840. I then thought Gov. Morehead wrong; but subsequent events has proved he was right.

Loring formerly abused the federal whigs in the most violent terms—particularly the leaders of that party in this State. He said they were destitute of principle and were unworthy of the people's confidence. He is now in close association with this same party and these same men, praising them and denouncing his old political associates. He formerly denounced a national bank, a protective tariff, and all the leading measures of the Whigs—measures distinctly marked in the politics of the country,—as dangerous and destructive to the best interests of the country. He is now advocating all these measures with a zeal worthy a better cause. *Can a man be honest, who thus acts?* Is he worthy to be trusted by any party? If he quit the Democratic party because certain leading men of it would not pay from their own pockets a debt of $1,300 he owed Duncan Cameron's Bank, what will it take to make him quit the whig party and join the abolitionists or Mormons, or some other party? And, by the way, Mr. Editor; this reminds me of the charge once preferred against this renegade by the leading whig press of the State, of his being an abolitionist. Indeed I believe he once had to quit a town in this State, to avoid the indignation of its citizens on account of his abolitionism—at least so I have heard. I have no doubt *Loring* is at heart an abolitionist of the worst stamp, and only awaits an opportunity to come out with his doctrines. As such, he should be guarded against by our people. We should encourage no scoundrel who comes among us to attack our institutions and sow the seeds of destruction in our midst. Loring was yankee-raised—bred to hatred of our institutions; is a man of no fixed moral or political principles, and will do anything for money or to gratify the malignity of his nature. He will say or do anything which his interest or malice prompts, as I shall next week show.

One who knows him.

From the Charleston Mercury.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

This great question, after escaping a precipitate vote, which we suppose would have killed it, is now under full discussion in Congress. The *Globe*, which a short time since expressed the opinion that it would fail at the present Congress, changes its language, and affirms that there is a majority in both branches of Congress in favor of Texas annexation. On all sides, however, we see from Congress, opinions of doubt and uncertainty; whilst the innumerable projects proposed on the floor of the House, indicate great distraction and division in the Democratic party. These are indications of weakness on this great subject, which after the late Presidential Election, no one, in the South at least, expected. We had supposed, that all special pleadings and technicallities would have been avoided, and the peace of the Union, and its protection from Foreign interference and influence, would have dictated the measure, with but little regard to the form in which it was proposed. But those who never found in the Constitution any barrier to their agressions on the South,—who plunder us by their protective Tariffs, and make the Government, which was erected to protect our institutions, the instrument of their overthrow—now suddenly wake up to its limitations and guaranties. We were particularly struck with the position assumed in the debate by Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts, that "each State in the Union had a right to say whether it would enter into new compacts, in the same way in which they said whether they would enter into that which now binds them together;" and he says, and says truly, that this is the issue of State-rights. This is his doctrine to justify Massachusetts, if she pleases, going out of the Union, if in her opinion, the Annexation of Texas alters the terms of the Constitutional Compact. The position is good; and we rejoice to see, how uniformity, pressure from the General government elicits the same truth. But if it is good on the subject of Texas, why is it not good on the subject of Tariff, or Abolition? Congress usurps power, it will be supposed, on all these great points. It alters the original compact. If a State may judge of one of these measares—and may say "*non in hace federa veni*," why may it not judge of another? And what is the loss Massachusetts sustains, in the annexation of Texas to the Union, compared with the exhausting and insulting oppressions the South sustains on the two subjects of Federal usurpation? Massachusetts indeed suffers not at all. Pecuniarily it will be a gain to her, whilst it will be a loss to all the old Southern States of the confederacy.

The injury is in her tender sympathies, or her baffled ambitious lust for sectional power. But for the South—the oppressed, insulted, deceived and prostrate South, sinking lower at every great turn of the federal wheel—how can she submit to the fatal usurpations that swallow up not merely sectional power, but the means of life and the hopes of peace—usurpations that subject her to the degradation of colonial vassalage without its protection, and load us with the responsibilities of independence, while its fruits of riches and power and security are plundered and devoured by others? But if a Southern State declares that she cannot submit to them, and appeals to the right of each party to the compact to judge of its infraction and to interpose for its safety, what clamours are not heard—what treaty is not imputed? With these men nothing is so unconstitutional as the peace and security of the slave States—nothing so sacred as the divine right of plunder and incendiarism;—in short, to the North all things are constitutional; to the South nothing, not even the Constitution itself.

Correspondence of the Mercury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7

The Texas question absorbs every thing here, and is deepening in interest in the House. To-day Mr. Yancey of Alabama delivered a highly eloquent speech, and in the course of his remarks replied to Mr. Clingman of North. Carolina, with great severity. He spoke, too, with great effect, although not with the highest prudence so far as the question is concerned, in defence of the character of the South, comparing it with the character of the North, adverting to the fact that no northern man had been able to hold on to the Presidency beyond one term. These remarks on the North were received with strong symptoms of indignation by many of the Northern Democrats. Gen Bayley of Virginia, delivered an admirable argument on the subject; Mr. Stetson of New-York, (coming from New-York this development of his position was regarded with great attention) opposed all the projects now before the House for annexation. He maintained that it could only be done by the Treaty making power, which is equivalent to opposition on any terms.

It is rumored that Mr. Calhoun has been offered the office of Secretary of State by Mr. Polk, and that he will accept of the appointment. I mention this, because if true it will have probably an important bearing on the Texas question. What will be the result on the Texas question in the House, is still a matter of profound doubt and speculation. If the non-committal men are considered to be against it, the measure is lost. But there is hope, and be the present result what it may, the Southern men feel their duty to their own section and to the whole country demands that they shall not give it up.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Jas. B. Watts, Mr. *Alexander Grier* to Mrs. *Mary Wilson.*

Also, on the 9th, by the Rev. H. B. Cunningham, Mr. *William Somerville* to Mrs. *Martha McCord*, all of Paw Creek.

Also, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. John M. M. Caldwell, Mr. *Robert B. Hunter* to Miss *Rebecca Jones.*

DIED,

In this Town, on the 5th instant, *Mary Elizabeth*, infant daughter of Dr. P. C. & Mrs. Roxanna Caldwell, aged about 5 weeks.

In this town, on the 14th instant, *Leopold*, infant son of T. J. and R. R. Holton, aged one month.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93—1y

AGRICULTURAL

SOCIETY.

THERE will be a meeting of the Agricultural Society, held in Charlotte, on the first Saturday in February.

ANDREW SPRINGS, Pres't.

Jannary 17, 1845. 94-

TAILORING.

J. J. HADEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::r.

CHARLOTTE RETAIL PRICES.

Bacon,		6½ *a*	8
Bagging,		18 *a*	22
Bale Rope,		8 *a*	10
Bees wax,		20 *a*	25
Cheese,		10 *a*	12½
Coffee,		8 *a*	12½
Drugs & Paints,			
Copperas,			6½
Indigo,		125 *a*	200
Saleratus,		20 *a*	25
White lead in Kegs,		275 *a*	300
Blue Stone,		20 *a*	25
Allum,		10 *a*	12½
Domestic Goods.			
Shirtings Brown,		6¼ *a*	12
Bleached,		6¼ *a*	18¾
Calicoes,		6¼ *a*	25
Stripes,		12½ *a*	20
Plains,		15 *a*	25
Checks,		12½ *a*	25
Negro Linseys,		20 *a*	33
Satinets,		50 *a*	150
Broad Cloth, per yd.,		200 *a*	10,00
Cassimeres,		75 *a*	4,00
Flour, in Barls,		3½ *a*	4,00
Feathers		25 *a*	28
Gun powder,		37½ *a*	
Iron,		3½ *a*	4
Hoop,			10
Leather, sole,		22½ *a*	28
Lead,			10
Lard,		8 *a*	10
Molasses,		40 *a*	50
Nails,		6½ *a*	8
Lintseed Oil, per gal.		100 *a*	1 12
Lamp,	do do	125 *a*	200
Rice, per lb.		5 *a*	6¼
Sugar,		10 *a*	12½
Loaf,		16½ *a*	18¾
Steel Cast,		*a*	25
English Blister		18 *a*	19
German,		*a*	19
American,		*a*	12½
Twine,		25 *a*	
Tallow,		7 *a*	10
Tobacco,		10 *a*	50
Shoes Boy,		37 *a*	100
Children,		25 *a*	50
Thick mens,		75 *a*	150
Kip,		100 *a*	125
Calf,		150 *a*	300
Ladies,		50 *a*	175
Hats, (wool,)		50 *a*	200
Fur,	do do	100 *a*	600
Caps, leather,		18 *a*	37½
Fur,	do do	200 *a*	1,00
Blankets,		50 *a*	150
Bed, per pair,		300 *a*	750
Trace Chains,		62½ *a*	100
Anvils, mouse-holes,		16¼ *a*	18
Common,		10 *a*	12
Vice,		12½ *a*	16
Harness,		12½ *a*	15
Bellows, per Inch,		50 *a*	26

CHARLOTTE & LINCOLNTON

Stage Line

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two-horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and satisfactory in every respect.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincolnton to any desired point, on very moderate terms. Apply to

ISAAC ERWIN.

Dec. 30, 1843. 41--F

House and Sign Painting
AND
PAPER HANGING.

JOHN W. RAINEY, having located himself permanently in Concord, N. C., tenders his services to the public in the above line of business. Having prepared himself with all the tools and materials necessary to the prosecution of his business, and having been for several years engaged at it, he hopes by unremitting attention to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

Ornamental, Sign, Flag, and House Painting, and Paper Hanging,

will be promptly executed in a superior style, and at moderate charges. Specimens of his work may be seen in any of the surrounding villages. He will attend to calls in any of the Counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell, Stanly, or Anson. Orders for signs will be thankfully received, and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to order.

Concord, Feb. 28 1844. 50—1y.

Notice

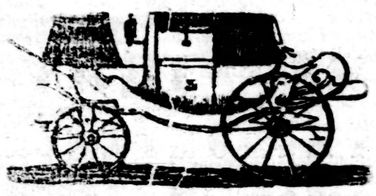
ALL those indebted to the estate o Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, }
JOSEPH W. ROSS, } Exec'rs.

May 27, 1844. 62-

"Encourage Home Industry."

Coach and Carriage



MANUFACTORY.

OVERMAN & TROTTER

TENDER their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement extended to them in their business heretofore, and beg leave to announce that they are now prepared to execute orders in their line in a style unsurpassed by any establishment in the South. They have on hand a number of vehicles of their own manufacture which they will sell on very accommodating terms, and warrant to do good service. They have

CARRIAGES,
Barouches,

Buggys, Sulkeys, Carry-Alls,

and every other vehicle used in this country, manufactured of the best materials and by experience-workmen. They ask those wishing such articles, give them a call before sending elsewhere.

☞ Repairing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly, on moderate terms.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1844. 43-F.

CHARLOTTE
Female Academy.

THE friends and patrons of this Institution, are respectfully informed that it is now open for the reception of pupils.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.

N. B.—Board can be had in the village, or in the Academy.

Nov. 15. 1844. 84-

MEDICAL

DR. D. T. CALDWELL having removed to Charlotte, respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine to those who may be disposed to extend to him their patronage. At present he occupies the shop formerly owned and occupied by Dr. McKenzie, nearly opposite the Mint. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithfull attention.

Charlotte, June 5, 1844. 64--F.

William Hunter,
BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly; and in a superior style. And as money is scarce, such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-F

December 9, 1843.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' Gold Lever Watches, and Silver do., Gold gards and fob chains and keys; brest-pins, finger rings, gold and Silver pencils, table and tea Spoons, warranted, fine pocket and pen Knives.—Low for cash.

T. TROTTER.

Charlotte, April 19 1844.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88..F

Charlotte Drug Store

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorte supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 59- F.

State of North Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, August Session, 1844.

SARAH E. HILL }
VS. } Petition for Divorce.
MILES HILL. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case, Miles Hill, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months successively, in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead to or answer plaintiff's petion, or it will be set for hearing *ex parte.*

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Ct. at Office, the 4th Monday in Aug., A. D. 1844. and in the 69th year of American Independence.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Decr. 6, 1844. Prs. fee $10 87...3m

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BY order of the Court of Equity for Mecklenburg county, I will sell to the highest bidder, in the Town of Charlotte, on Monday of the next County Court, (the 4th Monday in January, 1845,) that

Valuabl House and Lot.

belonging to the heirs of Mrs. Nolen, situated on trade street, between the Courthouse and the Branch Mint. The property is in good condition. Terms made known at the sale.

D. R. DUNLAP. C. M. E.

Dec. 20, 1844. 89-:tf

A D SI ABLE
TAVERN FOR RENT.

THAT well known stand at Beattie's Ford, lately the property of R. H. Burton, dec'd, will be rented for one or more years. The Dweling house is a good and convenient one, with all necessary out buildings, with some fifteen acres attached to it. There is also an excellent store House, with lumber House attached, that would also be rented, with the Tavern or without it. The stand for a Tavern or Store is equal if not superior, to any other country stand in the State. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 8 miles directly up the river.

HENRY W. CONNER.

Dec. 20, 1844. 68:--6w

POSITIVELY THE LAST
CALL.

THE subscriber earnestly requests, those who are indebted to him by Book account up to the 1st of January, 1844, to come forward and make settlements. Those who do not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded between this and the 1st of January, 1845. irrespective of persons will find their debts in the hands of an officer for *immediate collection.*

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

The claims of HAPPOLDT & WALLACE are still unsettled and those persons who are indebted by Note or Book account, would do well to settle within time prescribed above—as they too will be dealt with as the Law directs.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.
Surviving Co-partner.

Dec. 5, 1844. 90-F

MANSION HOUSE.

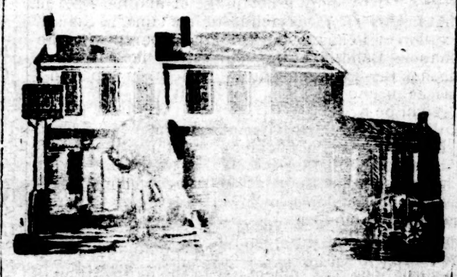
THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANSION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91.F

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.



THE undersigned informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191--TF.

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper for sale at this Office.

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash*, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::1y.

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note.* Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.

January 9, 1845. 92:::F.

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give carfeul attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11 1843 ":::F

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte N. C., on the 1st day of January, 1845, to wit:

A.
Dr. A. F. Alexander,
Miss Sarah J. Alexander,
Adam Alexander,
Wm. Alexander,
Ira Alexander,
Dr. M. W. Alexander,
Isaac Adams,

B.
Sarah Beatty,
Sam. Berrybill 2,
Azariah Baily,
Josiah Bradshaw,
Mrs. A. S. Berry,
Robt. Buchanan,
Wm. Branson,
James Barnette,
Mr. Brackett,
Stephen M. Boozer,
George Branner,
Wm. S. Banker,

C.
Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court,
Rev. H. B. Cunningham,
V. G. Clarke,
Mrs. Eunice A. Carter,
David F. Cowan,
S. C. Caldwell,

D.
Allen W. Davis,
John S. Davis,
James Dougherty.

E.
James S. Early,
Mr. Erwin,
Alexander Ervin.

F.
R. G. Flannagan.

G.
Rev. John Gifford,
Henry J. Garmon,

H.
Robt. B. Hunter,
James Hipp,
Houston & Grier,
R. M. Herron,
W. H. Hovey 2,
Philo Henderson,

J.
Wm. Johnston,
Wm. Jack,
Mrs. Mary Jones,
Isaac Jones,
James Johnston,
Miss Mary E. Johnston.

K.
Harvey Kennedy.

L.
Mason R. Lyon,
Mrs. E. Lemmonds,
J. M. Long,
M. H. Lemonds,
Josiah G. Lewis,
Daniel Ledwell,
Mrs. Mary Lentile.

M.
Robert McGey,
Hugh McCahan,
James McCay,
W. P. McClelland,
Dr. S. McClanahan
Joseph McCombs,
Thomas Mack,
James McLeod,
B. D. Mottley,
H. K. McDowell,
H. McDowell,
F. H. McDowell,
James C. Moore,
John M. Morris,
A. C. Miller.

O.
Robert Ormand,
J. L. A. Orr & Co.

P.
Joshua Perry,
Mrs. S. S. Peoples,
Franklin Pegues.
Wm. N. Parks,
Benj. Pierce,
O. M. Peck,
Levi Poke,
Miss M. Porter,

R.
C. M. Ray,
Dr. J. M. Ramsey,
Miss Eliz. Ren 2,
Richard Rozzel,
Mary Ann Rankin,
Dr. J. W. Ross,

S.
Cyrus Stinson,
Col. Geo. Smith,
Miss S. Sasberry,
John F. Sellars,
Mrs. E. Sample, or Mrs. A. S. Berry,
Elam M. Spratt,
William Springs,
Maj. Joseph Smith,
James Sloan,
Miss Jane A. Sloan,
Hiram T. Sloan,
Hugh & Eli Stewart.

T.
Thos. Thompson,
James G. Torrence 2,
L. E. Thompson,

W.
Moses C. West 2,
Stephen Wilson,
Richard Warren,
P. J. Wilson,
S. N. Weddington,
Miss L. A. Williams,
Dr. James Wooster,
Dr. E. D. Williamson

T. R. Hughes.

J. W. HAMPTON, P. M.

January 1, 1845. 3w.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

THE BLACK (or Allebasi's) SALVE,
ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS,
AND ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

The SALVE is an invention of old Dr. Kittridge of Mass. It affects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other Medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Sore Throat, Quinsey, Leats, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rhematism chronic or inflammatory, Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, and swelled neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS should be used. A pamphlet furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use; for while they are a thorough cathartic, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active, and healthy condition, they possess alterative virtues unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their oirgin in the stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsy, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the head. Jaudice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Piles, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c. &c. For testimonials, get a pamphlet from the Agents—see directions in pamphlet.

THE PLASTERS, only 12½ cents, are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defeat which judges notice in all others.—The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy these Plasters for all pains and weakness in the back, bowels, side, chest, loins, muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, coughs, colds, nervous affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ Lyman W. Gilbert, No. 214 Fulton street New York, wholesale dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☞ For sale by

NELSON P. LILES,	Lilesville, Anson Co.
KENDALL & STACY,	Wadesboro'.
ELI STEWART,	Coburn, Union Co.
B. OATES,	Charlotte, N. C.

May 3d, 1844. 59--F.

DR. D. JAYNE'S
FAMILY MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and a ad twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunites of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,		
" Hair Tonic "		$1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge "		1 00
" Carminative Balsam, large,		0 50
" " " small,		0 25
" Sanative Pills, per box,		0 25
" American Hair Dye,		0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their entire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found emmently successful in removeing those diseases for which they are severally reccommeded.

☞ ASTONISHING!!! ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually looses ens the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I however, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NU FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants, and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of various derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, find the *only* article worthy of the least confidence or curing CHOLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians Clergymen, and families of the first respectability bearing the strongest teatimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by B. OATES.
June, 1844. 62-

JUST RECEIVED

AT the Charlotte Drug Store, a large and fresh supply of involuable Family Medicines, among which are

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

The thousands among us who use this medicine need not be told how high is the position which it sustains, nor of its paramount advantage over all other preparation of a a similar character: But for the benefit of those who have not given it a trial, or who may be skeptical of its virtues, we insert the following certificate from Mr. *Isaac M. Thomas*, a highly respectable merchant of *Talladega Springs, Alabama:*

TALLEDEGA SPRINGS, Ala. Aug. 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick-headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and Costiveness, for the last 8 or 9 years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about 60 boxes of Beckwith's Pills, 12 boxes of Peters' Pills, and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or no releif. At last was recommended Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick-Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them TO ALL, as being in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel to be willing without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable pills constantly on hand.

ISAAC M. THOMAS.

Price 25 cents per Box with directions.

For sale by B. Oates,	Charlotte,
by J. & R. Winecoff, & Co.,	Concord,
by J. Hoke,	Lincolnton,
by Dr. C. Robe,	Greenville.
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enniss,	Salisburry,

And may be found generally in all the Cities, Villages, Country Stores, and at the principal country Post Offices throughout the State.

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

'Prove all thing and hold fast to that which is good."

None need suffer with that distressing complaint CHILLS AND FEVERS, or FEVER AND AGUE, for it is speedily and permanently cured by DR. HULL'S celebrated ANTI-FEVER PILLS. They never fail to cure the chills and fever the first day, when used according to direction, and do not sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels. Thousands of certificates have been presented to the proprietor by planters of the first respectability physicians of eminence and others who have used them.

The following certificate was given by three highly respectable Planters, near Life Post Office, Talledega Co. Ala., one of whom had used twelve boxes of the Pills in his own family.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills in our families in several cases of Fever and Chills and Fever; and their administration has been attended with complete success. In no case have they failed to have the desired effect when used according to directions. We think they are a good Pill, and would cheerfully recommend them to all persons subject to Fever and Chills and Fever. Given under our hands,

Feb. 9, 1843,	JAMES BAGLY,
May 3, "	JAMES MONTGOMERY.
June 29, "	HARRIS TAYLOR.

For sale by B. Oats,	Charlotte,
J. & R. Winecoff, & Co.	Concord,
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enness,	Salisbury

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills, with full directions for using them. Price $1 per box.

And may be found generally on enquiry in the Cities and Villages in the State.

Cough Lozenges

DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES are most rapidly superceding all other preparations for the relief of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Catarrah, Tightness of the chest, Bronchitis, and similar pulmonary affections.

One box of these Lozenges will often do more good in cases of incipient consumption than can be realized by a change of climate. No cough, however deeply seated, can resist their tranquilizing influences and all diseases of the lungs, throat, and other organs of respiration, if not utterly beyond the power of medicine, readily yield to these invaluable Lozenges.

ALSO DR. HULL'S

Worm Lozenges

The surest, and safest Medicines ever discovered for expelling worms from children:

Only Read what they have done!

Lauderdale Co. (Tenn.) Aug. 9, 1844.

DR. CALVIN E. HULL.

DEAR SIR: Your agent left with me a quantity of your Worm and Cough Lozenges for sale; I have used a part of them in my family and sold the balance; I have had a family about 24 years and I pronounce your Lozenges the best medicine for the complaints they are designed to cure that I have ever used in my famiiy, please forward me a supply as soon as possible.

Yours, with respect,

LEONARD DERNIDANT.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions for using. For sale in Charlotte by

B. OATES.

And may be found generally in all the towns and villages in the State. 85-F

SOLD OUT.

I HAVE sold my stock of GROCERIES, &c., to Mr. R. M. STERLING. All those indebted to the subscriber will call and settle by cash or note.

R. H. BRAWLY.

January 8, 1845 4w